DEC 28 2009

PATENT Docket: CU-4890

Application Serial No. 10/583,880 Reply to Office Action of July 28, 2009

Amendments to the Claims

The listing of claims presented below replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of claims:

1 - 39. (cancelled)

40. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram, wherein a hologram recording portion comprising a photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording comprising a photopolymerizable compound as a refractive index modulation component, a photopolymerization initiator and a sensitizing dye which increases the sensitivity of the photopolymerization initiator with respect to a wavelength in the visible region is subject to interference exposure using a predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength set in a visible region to record a volume hologram,

wherein the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength is set within the region of 630 nm to 670 nm; and

wherein the sensitizing dye absorbs at the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, has a maximum absorption wavelength deviating by 14 nm or more from the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, and is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds (1) and (2):

Compound (1):

(chemical name: 2-[[3-allyl-5-[2-(5,6-dimethyl-3-propyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)ethylidene] —4-oxo-2-thiazolidinylidene]methyl]-3-ethyl-4,5-diphenylthiazolium methylsulfate);

Compound (2):

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(chemical name: 1-heptyl- 2-[3-(1-heptyl-5-methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1,3-dihydro-indole-2-ilidenemethyl)—2-hydroxy-4-oxo-2-cyclobutenylidenemethyl-5-methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-3H-indolium inner salt.

41. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 40, wherein the photopolymerization initiator is a compound containing diaryliodonium skeleton represented by the following general formula (2):

General formula (2):

wherein, each of " X_1 " and " X_2 " is independently an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons, halogen or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 20 carbons; and "Y" is a monovalent anion.

- 42. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 40, wherein the photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording further contains a binder resin and/or a thermosetting compound.
- 43. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 40, wherein the photopolymerizable compound is at least one kind selected from the group consisting of a photoradical polymerizable compound and a photocationic polymerizable compound.

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44. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 40, wherein the photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording further contains a second refractive index modulation component having different refractive index from that of the photopolymerizable compound.

- 45. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 40, wherein a volume hologram having a diffraction efficiency of 80% or more is obtained.
- 46. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram, wherein a hologram recording portion comprising a photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording comprising a photopolymerizable compound as a refractive index modulation component, a second refractive index modulation component having a different refractive index from that of the photopolymerizable compound, a photopolymerization initiator and a sensitizing dye which increases the sensitivity of the photopolymerization initiator with respect to a wavelength in the visible region is subject to interference exposure using a predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength set in the visible region to record a volume hologram.

wherein the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength is set within the region of 514 nm to 560 nm; and

wherein the sensitizing dye absorbs at the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, has a maximum absorption wavelength deviating by 14 nm or more from the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, and is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds (3) and (4): Compound (3):

(chemical name: 2,5-bis(4-diethylaminobenzylidene)cyclopentanone);

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Compound (4):

(chemical name: 2,5-bis(4-dibutylaminobenzylidene)cyclopentanone).

47. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 46, wherein the photopolymerization initiator is a compound containing diaryliodonium skeleton represented by the following general formula (2):

General formula (2):

wherein, each of " X_1 " and " X_2 " is independently an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons, halogen or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 20 carbons; and "Y" is a monovalent anion.

- 48. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 46, wherein the photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording further contains a binder resin and/or a thermosetting compound.
- 49. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 46, wherein the photopolymerizable compound is at least one kind selected from the group consisting of a photoradical polymerizable compound and a photocationic polymerizable compound.
- 50. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 46, wherein a volume hologram having a diffraction efficiency of 80% or more is obtained.

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51. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram, wherein a hologram recording portion comprising a photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording comprising a photopolymerizable compound as a refractive index modulation component, a photopolymerization initiator and a sensitizing dye which increases the sensitivity of the photopolymerization initiator with respect to a wavelength in the visible region is subject to interference exposure using a predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength set in the visible region to record a volume hologram,

wherein the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength is set within the region of 420 nm to 488 nm; and

wherein the sensitizing dye absorbs at the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, has a maximum absorption wavelength deviating by 14 nm or more from the predetermined volume hologram recording wavelength, and is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds (5) and (6): Compound (5):

(chemical name: 1,3-diethyl-5-[2-(1-methyl-pyrrolidine-2-ilidene)-ethylidene]-2-thioxo-dihydro-pyrimidine-4,6-dione);

Compound (6):

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(chemical name: 1-butyl-5-[2-(6-ethoxy-3-hexyl-3H-benzothiazole-2-ilidene)-ethylidene]--3-(2-methoxy-ethyl)-pryimidine-2, 4, 6-trione.

52. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 51, wherein the photopolymerization initiator is a compound containing diaryliodonium skeleton represented by the following general formula (2):

General formula (2):

wherein, each of " X_1 " and " X_2 " is independently an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbons, halogen or an alkoxyl group having 1 to 20 carbons; and "Y" is a monovalent anion.

- 53. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 51, wherein the photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording further contains a binder resin and/or a thermosetting compound.
- 54. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 51, wherein the photopolymerizable compound is at least one kind selected from the group consisting of a photoradical polymerizable compound and a photocationic polymerizable compound.
- 55. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 51, wherein

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the photosensitive composition for volume hologram recording further contains a second refractive index modulation component having a different refractive index from that of the photopolymerizable compound.

56. (new) A method of producing a volume hologram according to Claim 51, wherein a volume hologram having a diffraction efficiency of 80% or more is obtained.